

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.

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The Maine Farmer

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Communications.

Weak Ice at the South End of Islands and Capes.

MR. HOLMES:—In your 47th number of the Farmer, you have a short caution as follows—do not get into the pond, &c.

The fact of a weak place in the ice then cannot be denied, and it is generally weaker there than in other parts. I will endeavor to explain the why and the wherefore. Snow is produced from vapor—vapor by a certain degree of cold is condensed into drops of rain—by a greater degree into hail, and by a still degree into frozen vapor or snow. Water in vessels if cooled to a certain degree will be condensed, but when cooled to a greater degree still, it will expand to the destruction of the vessel in which it is placed, which must give way to the expanding force of the ice. When ponds or rivers are frozen over and there is little or no snow on the ice, and a very cold northwest wind takes place; at the south end of all capes or islands, the ice will be wasted away by the wind, thereby causing a weak place in it. Nearly all that get into ponds generally fall in after such times and in such places. I have empanelled juries many times, to take into consideration the case of those who have been drowned in the fall or fore part of the winter, and in every instance that I can recollect for nearly forty years past, they have been drowned at the southerly ends of capes or islands.

In confirmation of the above statement let me relate the following facts, which took place 34 yrs ago on Christmas day. Thomas Lindsey of Leeds, fell through the ice and was drowned.

I was sent for, as Coroner, to impanel a jury. I did so. The evidence proved that he and his horse dropped through the ice almost instantly at the south end of an island in Androscoggin pond.—They seemed to sink down as if there had been no ice there, while the other parts of the pond were frozen remarkably strong.

On returning home, knowing that the ice had little or no snow on it, and that there had been a remarkably cold time after the pond had frozen over, accompanied with a smart northwest wind, I suggested the fact that the ice at the southerly end of all capes and islands had been weakened by the late cold northwest wind, and that it would be found to be so at that end of the island in Winthrop South Pond. A party of us started off to ascertain the truth, and we found that although the ice was strong in other parts, yet in this part it was thinner and could be easily broken through by a stake.

Our ponds and most of our islands extend in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction—the wind in a very cold time is commonly northwest, of course the current or space on the west side of the island will be hardest, and the weak ice will be found at the southerly end extending easterly.

I make it a rule, after such weather as I have described, to never go to the east of islands, or not very near them on that side.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, December, 31, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

The present high prices of Produce not a disadvantage, on the whole, but a blessing.

MR. HOLMES:—This, I propose to prove, will be the case both to me and others who are purchasers. Much has been said and written with truth in regard to agriculture—that it is the foundation of all and every other calling, and even life itself to man and beast. Now although this is emphatically true in fact and in theory, yet so long as other callings were more lucrative and yielded more profit, the person engaged in tilling the earth was looked down upon as one about a miserable unprofitable employment; so far as money is concerned he actually was. He saw it and of course left it for some other business, and likewise instructed his sons and advised his neighbors. It is a fact that we Yankees especially, and men generally, look very much at the profits derived from any employment, and consider it honorable in proportion to the dollars and cents derived from it. Of course when the produce of the earth was low, those engaged in agriculture were esteemed low also. Yes—lower than the distiller who turned breadstuff into poison.

Now the increase of consumers and those who are employed in the mechanic arts, &c. and the host of idlers and vagabonds, all of whom must eat, and the diminution of farmers, as I believe, has caused the produce of the earth to become scarce and dear. Of course farming has become the most profitable employment, and consequently will be more respected.

Some who have been engaged in other business are about leaving it and entering upon farming, as will many more who are not too lazy will make good farmers. The professions too being overstocked (except good ministers) they too will enter into the business. We shall then teach our children the art, and they will see that produce must be high as long as there exists among us so many idlers and *wants* on society. They will see that if they will work they will be well paid for their labor.

There are many other reasons why produce should be high—such as the increase of foreigners who do not engage in agriculture, and many who are employed profitably and necessarily on rail roads—in navigation—steamboats, and many other kinds of useful business. Hence farming must and will become a profitable as well as honorable employment—for (whether right or wrong) we judge honor much by the profit or amount of cash produced by the business; for it is a melan-

choly fact so long as more cash can be obtained in other business you may talk as much as you please about agriculture being an honorable calling and the foundation of all arts—few will heed your preaching. Although I may be compelled to eat less flour bread and more potatoes, this season, than may be desirable, I intend to join with those who till the earth and strive to improve their flocks and herds another season. *A BUYER OF EATABLES.*

For the Maine Farmer.

Thoughts proper for a Farmer, by one who has made Farming his employment for a long time.

First—Remember to never purchase an article of dress for yourself or family not then specially needed, if your imports are more than your exports, and this continue yearly, or just as sure as you live you must become poor and wear a poor man's hat. Never let any distilled liquors be used in your family or by your laborers in health. Never place a vegetable in any part of your farm not suited for it—much is lost by not attending to this. Never fail to procure all the manure you can reasonably. Keep swine, and thereby you will procure the best. Ever bear in mind that he who farms it without attending to manuring his farm is about an uphill concern—so if he keeps a number of half starved animals about him, he ought to consider how he would feel kept starved, and remember that a merciful man is merciful to his beast.—Enquire what your farm is adapted for, whether for raising stock or grain—if the latter use your team, plough and cultivator much. Never keep a little lillyputon breed of animals, but do all you can to improve your stock. Keep the most of that kind which gives you the most profit with the least labor and expense—in this and every thing use your pencil or pen and ink. Do not go on headlong. Never follow in the course of a poor farmer, even if it be your father. Never for a moment harbor the idea that you know enough about your business—enquire—*take an agricultural paper—read—examine, and reflect.*

Never buy so much as to become so far embarrassed as to be obliged to sell your property below the market price, which as a general rule you have a moral right to.

And your poor neighbors, as is your duty, never forget them in a scarce season, or the widow and fatherless in severe weather—you will never in the end be the poorer for it, to say nothing of the pleasure you enjoy in alms giving. Remember that you cannot be too truthful and honest to obtain property, even in this life, were there no hereafter. A rogue may, like a hawk or a fox, once in a while get a good prize, but like them, will generally die poor. Call to mind every spring that a penny's worth of sauce will save a shilling's worth of meat, and that change in your food is agreeable to you and so it is to your animals, therefore mix plenty of roots for them. A place for all your tools, when not in use put them in their place under cover.—Be at home as much as any way consistent with your other avocations. See that your fences are always in repair—that your barns and stables are

warm, double boarded. The less air you admit to your hay the better it will save. Your cows will do better kept warm in winter, and all agree that all creatures that labor at that season should be preserved from the cold. I am aware that these are familiar hints, and that most of them have been often urged, but we farmers need to be often reminded of what will redound to our interest. At the polls we should make ourselves known as the bone and sinews of the Nation with mechanics.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1837.

LABOR vs. SPECULATION.

Which is the most honorable, the Laborer or the Speculator? One dresses in broadcloth and rides in his carriage, and the other wears a tow frock and perhaps trundles a wheelbarrow, says Squire Pride—*Ergo*, the speculator is the most honorable. Not so, says Common Sense. Honor should depend or be founded upon integrity and utility.—The one therefore who is the most honest and useful is the most honorable—if they are both equally honest, then the most useful one is the most honorable. The most productive, as a general thing, are the most useful, and by consequence the most honorable. It must follow, therefore, in the nature of things, that the laborer is more honorable and more worthy of respect than the mere speculator; for he creates, as it were, a thing of comparatively small value into one of greater value. The man who converts an almost useless lump of clay into a brick finished and ready for the builder—or a piece of limestone into a valuable cement—or converts a wild and barren field into one bearing luxuriant crops for man or beast, does a deed which adds to the riches of the world. He makes the wealth while the speculator creates nothing, unless it be a “humbug” now and then. He merely causes property to shift hands, and frequently produces mischief by raising an ideal value upon things which are destitute of any intrinsic worth, and cannot sustain the fictitious character which he has given it.

We make these remarks because we find that the spirit of moonshine speculation still continues too prevalent. Many of our young men, and of our old men too, are exceedingly anxious to make a fortune by their wits, rather than their industry. As long as this idea prevails, they will look upon labor as a dull plodding business, and finally view it in a contemptuous manner, and consider it degrading and dishonorable.

With these opinions many individuals leave the paths of honest industry—leave the ranks of the really honest, honorable and productive classes and commence speculation. By that means there is an increase of consumers and a diminution of producers brought about, or rather, an increase of Idlers. The shop is neglected—the farm is neglected, and in time there is a scarcity of articles of convenience, and a scarcity of eatables—they rise in price—money is invested in some speculating scheme and withdrawn from active business, and a general scarcity is the consequence. Now we would earnestly inculcate the importance of some of our young men retracing their steps, and returning to the ranks of the industrious and productive classes. Do you seek a competence or even wealth? Then engage in some agricultural business, or some mechanical employment and pursue it with ardor and prudence. Do you wish for honor and distinction? Make yourself useful—excel in your

employment, and you will have the satisfaction of building for yourself respect and honor as enduring as the laws of Nature which establish it.

CLEAR THE ROAD.

The late storms rendered for a time the roads utterly impassable. This, of course, all submitted to as a matter that could not be helped. But after the storm was over, it was expected that the Surveyors would open tracks sufficient for the mails, at least, to get along. As a general thing, this was done, but we regret to say that there were too many delinquencies, and that in some districts on our large post roads there was hardly any track made at all, and what were made were so narrow that two slabsided shoats could hardly pass each other. We are willing to make all due allowances. We know that in many places they have sold off their oxen and are destitute of the right kind of power, but the selectmen ought to see to these things, and have things in such a state that these deficiencies could be remedied. The law is explicit upon this subject. The track shall be ten feet wide on all mail routes. Read it and see.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of every town, the Assessors of every plantation, and the Mayor of every City, through which there is a mail route, to furnish and keep in repair for each Surveyor's District through which such mail route passes, a triangular sled, not less than ten feet in the base, made of timber not less than ten inches in diameter, or other effectual apparatus of equal width, for the purpose of opening and rendering passable roads obstructed by snow. And it shall be the duty of Surveyors of Highways, at all times, when the roads are so obstructed to make use of such sleds or other effectual apparatus for opening the same; and the surveyor of each district, when the sum appropriated and assessed for the repair of the highways in his hands shall not fully answer or be insufficient for that purpose shall employ such of the inhabitants of the town to open and render passable roads obstructed as aforesaid, and the persons thus employed shall be equitably paid out of the Town Treasury therefor, or the Town may authorize such surveyor to agree with the persons employed, that for such labor they shall be allowed on the next highway tax, or otherwise compensated as the Town may have prescribed. And the several Towns, Plantations and Cities shall have power to extend the provisions of this Act to any roads within their respective limits other than mail routes. And if the Selectmen of any town, or the Assessors of any plantation, or the Mayor of any City shall neglect to furnish and keep in repair, or if any highway Surveyor shall unreasonably neglect to make use of said triangular sled or other effectual apparatus in the way and manner above described, said Town, Plantation or City whose officers shall so neglect as aforesaid shall be liable for every offence to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars to be recovered in an action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction, by and to the use of the person, who may sue therefor, or may be punished by indictment and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a like fine to the use of the County.

Mulberry War.

Our readers will recollect the notice which we gave of the war that was waged against Mr. Whitmarsh and his agent by the Genesee Farmer and others—below we give Mr. Whitmarsh's defense.

Northampton, Dec. 26, 1836

MR. HAWLEY.

SIR.—As much as has been said respecting the sale of Chinese Mulberry seed last spring, and many unjust accusations have been made, originating apparently with the Genesee Farmer, but (it is believed) in reality in another quarter. I send you a letter which I wrote to the Editor of that Print, two weeks since, requesting its insertion. As he has not noticed it in the paper of last week, I must request you to insert it. I cannot say that is an exact copy, as I kept none; but believe it to be nearly the same. I regret exceedingly to be thus brought before the public, and that the gentleman

who acted as my agent during my absence, should be compelled to share with me the mortification of this wicked and malicious assault. It is well known that Northampton has taken the lead in the subject of Silk Culture, and that there are many here who take a very lively interest in its success, and feel a just pride in the estimation in which the character of our citizens is held abroad. I feel that in the charges which have been made, not only the honesty of myself and agent has been questioned, but that Northampton must come in for a share. Now, Sir, could I for a moment suppose that the people of Northampton looked upon me as so great a lover of gain, as thus to stoop to the meanest of pedlar's tricks; and that, too, to the injury of a cause, to the success of which I am giving my utmost strength,—which is present with me in my sleeping as well as waking hours—I should bid farewell forever to the peace and happiness which I have here enjoyed, and should expect, as I deserved, the execration of the whole community. I speak of myself. Mr Huntington is too well known to need my feeble aid. All the sin in this case must rest with me. If I have committed any, it was of the head not of the heart.

Complaint has been made of the price of the seed. I trust every one has a right to set his own value on his property when the purchaser is free. My estimation of its value has not been lessened by the assault. I regret one thing only—that for want of forethought, I suggested to Mr Huntington that the papers would produce 3000 or 4000 plants. In fact, the papers which I counted contained that number of seeds, but I was too sanguine of the vitality of the seed. This error I will most cheerfully correct, by giving to any person who has just cause of complaint on that score, another paper of the seed which I am daily expecting from Italy, or of the kind which I now have—as the Multicaulis.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL WHITMARSH.

Northampton, Dec. 11, 1836.
LUTHER TUCKER Esq.

Editor of the Genesee Farmer.

SIR.—I have read with pain an article in your paper of the 3d of December, in which you accuse myself and agent, C. P. Huntington, Esq. with deception—willful deception, in the sale of Mulberry seed last spring. This, Sir, you must be aware is a serious charge to make, without the slightest evidence, and respecting those of whom you say you know nothing. Would it not have been well to have made some inquiries; or if you felt so great an interest in the cause, to have addressed me on the subject? Mr Huntington, I trust, is able to answer for himself. I will only observe that if any deception or fraud has been practiced, it must rest on my shoulders. Has there been any deception practiced? You say positively that there has! In what, sir?—That all the seed did not vegetate?—Or that I intended the seed should be purchased as the Multicaulis? That it did not vegetate so well as could be wished, is most certain.—Or that I could not be aware, having never tested it. I purchased it as fresh seed. It certainly had every appearance of being good. Was it sold as Multicaulis? I answer most decidedly, it was not. In my search for the seed of the Multicaulis, in Italy, I was told that there was no such thing in France or Italy—that the tree produced but little or no seed—but that they had a small quantity of Chinese Mulberry seed, which was more hardy than the other, and in many respects better. I was shown the trees along side the Multicaulis. The thermometer then at 5° below zero, and had been the day previous to 14° below, (I carried a thermometer with me.) I examined trees of three years old, down to those of but a few months, (from seed sown in August.) The wood of all perfectly ripe—even the small ones without protection—I examined them in the same grounds with the common White Mulberry, and found them from all appearances decidedly the best sort I had seen in my travels; particularly well calculated for our climate. I forwarded the seed to my agent—he did not receive it till after my arrival, on the 29th or 30th of April. Immediately on my arrival, fearing that some might purchase it as the Multicaulis, I explained it to Mr. Huntington, who in his next paper inserted the notice you have copied. In the mean time I had written to several persons, and personally told all

who called for seed, that it was not *Multicaulis*. Nevertheless, all who called for, or had ordered it, received it as Chinese, excepting one or two instances; and still farther—I have now orders for the same seed, (which I am daily expecting) in preference to the *Multicaulis*, from those who are acquainted with the two sorts.—The Nursery man who wrote you such a sweet letter, wishing you to chastise me—he, a nursery man—could not see the difference between this and the common White; perhaps he would not see the difference between a white oak and a black oak. I must take leave of the subject by repeating that there has been no deception practiced, and that in my opinion at least, the plants raised from the seed in question, are of *more value* than the *Multicaulis*; of which time will decide. As your confidence in me appears to be so much shaken, that perhaps you will not believe what I say, I send you the original bill of the seed. You will perceive I have erased the figures only, and send the bill as I received it from the hands of the person who has signed his name. You have wronged, deeply wronged my agent and myself, and I must appeal to you as a man of honor, to render what justice you can, by inserting this letter in your next number, that those interested may form their own opinions.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL WHITMARSH.

KENNEBEC DAM.

Some weeks since, a respectable gentleman of Cumberland County requested us to procure the facts, and publish a description of the Kennebec Dam which is now being constructed at this place. Not being in possession ourselves, of the materials for an article of this description, we applied to a gentleman who has intimate knowledge of the work, to give us the desired information. Conformably to our request, he has politely furnished us with the following, which, as it seems already prepared for the press, we give in his own language. We thank that gentleman for his attention, not only on our behalf and of our correspondent, but also in behalf of the public at large, who will doubtless be interested in the description. The work is creditable in the highest degree to the enterprising proprietors, and when completed cannot fail to be of great benefit to this place, and of advantage to the whole community around us.—*Gospel Banner.*

The project of building a Mill Dam across the Kennebec, at August, was spoken of many years ago, but no attempt was made to carry it into effect till about 1825, when a petition was presented to the Legislature at Portland, for an act of incorporation. The petition was lost,—very little exertion having been made to forward it. Previously to this time as well as subsequently, Mr. Severance of the Kennebec Journal, urged the question upon the attention of the public frequently and strongly, and to him much of the credit is due of promoting the success of the project. At the session of the Legislature of 1833—4 an act of incorporation was asked for by an association of thirty young men, who zealously engaged in the plan, and after encountering much opposition from various sources, at length procured a charter with a capital of \$300,000. Messrs. James Bridge and Allen Lambard were the first movers in the project at this time. Nothing was done the first year toward erecting the Dam, and there was danger of the failure of the whole enterprise. Part of the petitioners were unwilling to proceed with the work, and in the winter succeeding that when the charter was obtained, the whole stock was transferred to four of the petitioners, who undertook to go on with it.

These petitioners were Messrs. E. T. Bridge D. Williams, J. Bridge and H. Bridge. Thorough and extensive surveys of the river were immediately made under the direction of Col. Loammi Baldwin. Difference sites were critically examined by Col. Wm. Boardman, and one was selected within half a mile of the Bridge. In the spring of 1835, one third part of the stock was dispensed of in Boston, and the remainder continues the property of the four petitioners spoken of above, together with two other gentlemen in Augusta, (Messrs. R. Williams, President of the Company, and Alfred Redington,) who subsequently became stockholders. The dam was commenced in the fall of 1835 under the superintendence of Col.

Wm. Boardman and has been prosecuted diligently since that time.

The length of the Dam exclusively of the stone abutments and Lock, is 574 feet, and the base is 125 feet. The height is 15 feet above ordinary high water mark. It is built of timber framed and trunnelled strongly together, and is filled with stone to the very top. It is nearly finished, eighty feet only remaining of the whole length. The remainder is ballasted, spiled, planked and gravelled except about fifty feet of the west end, the top of which has been taken off to repair the damage occasioned by a sudden rise of water a few weeks since. This damage together with that done by the great freshet of last week, will not exceed \$3 to 4000. For this sum every thing can be placed in as good, and in some respects better, manner than before.

These accidents are hardly to be regretted, since they have proved conclusively, that a Dam built in that manner will successively withstand the force of any freshet whatever. The Lock is 170 feet in length, its lower chamber is 112 1-2 feet by 28 feet in the clear, with a single lift. Its west wall (which also serves as the eastern abutment of the Dam,) is 28 feet thick and built solid or split stone. The east wall is of corresponding strength. The Lock is not entirely finished, but the head of it has been carried to its full height of thirty feet.—This will be the largest Lock in the United States, except those on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

There are large Piers above the Dam, each thirty feet square and of solid stone masonry, to protect the abutment and lock.

The Canals on each side of the river are fifty feet wide in the clear; the walls are twenty-five feet high and eight feet thick. They are finished as far as the guard-gates, and that on the west side is excavated for several hundred feet below. On the upper side of the Dam is a row of spiling of hard wood plank five inches thick, forming a perfect joint and driven from 7 to 10 feet into the solid bed of the river. It is estimated that more than 40,000 tons of ballast have been already deposited in the Dam and that about 10,000 more will be required to complete it.

The Canal and bank walls already laid, together with the west abutment and piers, contain 457,500 cubic feet. The Lock walls about 110,000 feet, and about 25,000 feet of hammered stone laid in cement—making in all 582,500 cubic feet, or 44,800 tons of stone now laid.

About \$150,000 have already been expended, upon the Dam, Lock and Canals, and about \$50,000 for land, buildings, &c. and probably about \$25,000 more will be required to complete the work. Although this appears to be a great expenditure, yet it may safely be said, that no water power of this magnitude, and possessing the advantages of this, has ever been created in this country for double the cost of this. The power has not yet been accurately measured; but the Engineer, who has lived many years upon the Merrimac river, estimates the quantity of water running in the Kennebec at Augusta at three times as much as that running in the Merrimac at Lowell. At the lowest stage of the river ever known there is abundance of water for a large quantity of machinery.

The foundation for a mill with twelve saws has been already laid, and it is the intention of the company to erect the mills the next spring. Probably there will be one or two Factories commenced the next season. The Company owns a valuable real estate independent of what is necessary for their own purposes, and if such an effect is produced here as has invariably followed similar structures elsewhere, the Proprietors will undoubtedly be reimbursed for the whole amount invested, by the profits of their sales alone.

From the Nantucket Inquirer, Dec. 17.

Exhibition of Silk Goods.

A sort of fair was held at the establishment of the Atlantic Silk Company on Thursday and yesterday, which was visited by between two and three thousand persons—all of whom expressed their surprise and gratification at the perfection of the works, and the beauty of the products. Among the various articles offered for inspection, we have only time to enumerate the following:

Raw Silk—Samples of the kinds imported by the Company from Bengal, Canton, Smyrna, Naples

and Calabria respectively—some of the skeins measuring when opened, nearly thirty feet in circumference—the winding of which required the construction of reels especially for this purpose: Samples of American Silk, reeled in Wilmington, N.C. in Worcester Co. Mass. at N. Bedford by J. Rotch Esq. and in Nantucket. The three latter specimens were decidedly the best, and were indeed of a quality superior to any others exhibited.

Cocoons—Specimens of different kinds—mostly produced in this State; among which were noticed some which were perfectly white, others varying from a greenish yellow to a deep orange color.—One lot, very splendid, and of extraordinary size; from Rochester, Mass. attracted much notice, being probably the largest and best ever exhibited in the United States.

Cloths—Samples of silk cloths intended for handkerchiefs, woven in the gluten. These comprised specimens of the fabrics made in July last, being the Company's first attempt, and of those now in course of manufacture. The astonishing improvement made in the course of a few months, was obvious at a glance. White, and Nankin colored Velveteens, of silk warp, and cotton filling, for vestings, pantaloons, &c. very stout, and displaying all the lustre and high finish of goods composed entirely of silk. Here was also a piece of handkerchief-goods, sent hither from Spitalfields, Eng. as a specimen of the fabrics woven in that place by hand-looms, from a certain quality of stock, a lot of which was imported at the same time: lying with it was a sample of goods manufactured in this Mill by power looms, from precisely the same stock. The great difference in favor of the latter, excited the admiration of every observer.

Finished Goods. These consisted mostly of Silk Aprons and Handkerchiefs—the latter of almost every conceivable pattern, and varying, from pure white, with a neat pencilled border, to hues of great brilliancy—some comprising six or eight gorgeous colors and dazzling figures intermingled. These articles being on sale, were rapidly bought up—most of the visitors feeling desirous to possess a memento of the early establishment of this important branch of industry upon our island. We noticed an eager preference for the white sort, which, unluckily, constituted but a small proportion of the whole number. Among the handkerchiefs were two placed in contrast—one woven in July, the other in October—showing a wonderful advancement in the art. Also, a beautiful handkerchief, woven by hand loom, the silk of which was raised, reeled, thrown and manufactured by Mrs. A. Brooks of Scituate, Mass.; the whole machinery used in the several processes, we understand, having been made in the family of Mr. B.

The above colored and stamped goods were all printed by Mr. J. W. Halliday, of the Boston and Lynn Printing and Dying Co., and were manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. Lloyd A. Waite, agent of the Atlantic Silk Co. The construction and operation of the manufacturing apparatus, the product of Mr. Gay's inventive ingenuity, excited great interest. The medal awarded by the New York Mechanic's Institute, was also presented for examination; it bears a characteristic device, and the following inscription—"Awarded to the Atlantic Silk Co. of Nantucket, for specimens of Silk, and Silk Goods—Sept. 1836"—to which compliment, we doubt not, every visitor on this occasion will cheerfully render a favorable response.

Potatoes Manured with Pine Leaves.

A southern paper states that pine boughs and leaves make an excellent manure for potatoes.

A farmer in New Jersey, having a large number of young pine trees, growing near his potato grounds, gathered a sufficient quantity of the boughs to form a considerable covering to a row of potatoes which he was planting in drills. In the drill on one side of this, he used lime for manure, and on the other he put marl. They were all covered with earth in the same manner, and received the same culture. On digging them, those that were manured with the pine, were twice as large as the others, and double in quantity.

BEET SUGAR. Notice has been officially given in the New York papers, that an application will be made to the Legislature, at the next session, for an act of incorporation for a company for the manufacture of sugar from the beet root, with a capital of \$500,000.

Agricultural.**Cattle Show and Fair.**
Penobscot Agricultural Society.

To the Trustees of the Penobscot Agricultural Society, the Committee on Crops report :

That the duty assigned, could not, for obvious reasons, be attended to so soon as that of the other Committees, this may be an excuse for its tardiness. But there are other reasons for its delay, which, it is hoped, will satisfy every one, and which shall be named. We all recollect that the day of our cattle show was one of our soft, bland, sunny days, which we experience every autumn in New England : and although our section of country in common with other parts of it has not produced so abundantly as usual, the 'Indian Summer' forgot not to return with its smiles and cheering influence. We all know likewise that the fever for removing to the far west has prevailed among us to a considerable degree, and that some of those who have enjoyed health, happiness, and a competency of the good things of this life, have left the land of their fathers, for one blessed with a richer soil, an enervating climate,—fever andague, mosquitos and copper heads.

Now, if some of these pilgrims had been on their way about four weeks, they would have arrived at Buffalo on the night of our show, and the next morning for their encouragement to march 'onward' would have found themselves, on going out of door, in snow a foot deep, if there is any truth in newspapers. Likewise that those parts of the earth in Maryland, the farthest from the centre of gravity, were robed in white about the same time; while we, in the cold, dreary and barren State of Maine, were enjoying our "Indian summer."

But to the fact of delay. One of your committee, whose duty it was to make report, was engaged in building a Green House for the protection of Plants from warmer climes than New York and Maryland, and having heard that jack frost was not more than 5 or 600 miles off, has been extremely busy in framing bolts and bars to keep out a gentleman who has been so unceremonious to our New England emigrants on their way to the land of promise.

Your committee regret that there were no more entries made for premiums on Crops. Although some of our crops were small compared with usual seasons, it is believed that had our farmers been duly attentive to their own, and the interests of others, every production for which a premium was offered, would have received one.

It was known to the different members of your committee, that many acres sown to wheat yielded more than 40 bushels per acre, and it is believed that had proper attention been given to its cultivation, enough and to spare would have been the result. In lieu of which, we, in common with all parts of our country, are dependent in some degree, on Europe for our supply of bread, till another crop grows.

Your committee take great pleasure in making known the enterprise of individuals in Newport, for the production of silk. The three nurseries entered for premium, speak well for the foresight manifested in a branch of industry which bids fair to rival almost any other, in the United States. Maine has too long and often looked on the exertions and enterprise of other sections with folded arms, and seen their labors crowned with success, before attempting any thing for herself.

Here is a branch of industry springing up, which may be engaged in by any owner of land, with little or no capital. The first thing to be done is to make a bed, 50 feet by 4, rich, and sow an ounce of mulberry seed, which produces 5000 plants,—then an acre of land, in good condition for corn or potatoes is sufficient for the plants in hedge. Here is the capital invested. Let one half of what is said in regard to the profits be true, and two or three females, in eight weeks, will realize a sum sufficient to support a decent sized family a year. Your committee were shown samples of the trees from the nursery of Mr E. L. Shaw, and found not the least appearance of suffering by our winter.—They think the time may come, when, as our fair daughters are about to leave the paternal roof, and become bone and flesh of another, the question of which cow, how many sheep, how many beds, blankets, sheets, &c. shall she have, will not be the

only one discussed in the family circle ; but in addition to all this, how many suits of silk curtains, pairs of hose, gowns, cloaks, quilts and counterpanes, which have been made in the family. Your committee leave this subject with regret, because, if wealth and independence are a blessing, they may be possessed by many who are now comparatively destitute.

Your committee had the pleasure of meeting Mr Nathaniel Burrill of Newport on the day of award, who, although to appearance near or quite 70 years old, rode fifteen miles on horseback to be present at our meeting. He stated that he had divided his property among his posterity, retaining beside his dwelling just half an acre of land, that he might enjoy in his old age the luxury of labor ; How he has improved his land will appear in this report.—This Gentleman has shown what may be done here in seasons as unfavorable as the present.—He has set an example well worthy the imitation of every farmer in Maine. Let it be followed, and we shall hear no more of our citizens leaving Maine, for a warmer climate, and while we are enjoying a beautiful autumn, that they are wallowing in snow at the west end of the Erie Canal.

Your committee award the following Premiums :—

To Reuben Ball of Corinth, best summer wheat,	\$4 00
Nathan'l Burrill, Newport, they recommend a gratuity for Indian Corn, 1-4 acre,	3 00
Nathan'l Burrill, Newport, (premium) White Beans, 1-4 acre,	3 00
Thomas H. Norcross, Charleston, Oats and Peas,	4 00
Enoch C. Shaw, Newport, 1st premium on Mulberries,	3 00
John Wilson, of do. 2d premium	2 00
Benj. Shaw of do. they recommend a gratuity for the 3d best Nursery of Mulberries,	2 00
R. Gordon of Dutton, premium on an acre of Ruta Baga, 789 bushels,	5 00

To Heman S. Jackson of Corinth, they recommend a gratuity of two dollars for an acre of oats 74 bushels. He would perhaps have been entitled to the premium, had his statement with regard to the cultivation been such as to meet the views of the Legislature.

Mr William Ricker, of Dover, entered for premium, two acres of potatoes, product 700 bushels. Your committee do not feel authorized to make an award for 350 bushels to the acre, not thinking it an extra crop. All of which is duly submitted.

Per order.

JOHN BARSTOW, Chairman.

*From the Genesee Farmer.***Size of Farms.**

We made some remarks a few months since relative to the proper size of farms, endeavoring to show that the greatest profit is derived from farms of considerable size, or where division of labor could be adopted. It is our object at this time to show that farmers generally, by cultivating too much land, actually lessen their profits by losing the advantage of a division of labor ; while, if they should cultivate a smaller quantity in a proper manner, they would in reality arrive at those advantages much more readily.

To make money by farming requires, *first*, as great an amount of product from crops as possible ; *secondly*, that this be produced by as little expense or labor as possible ; and *thirdly*, that as little capital as possible be invested. To arrive at all of these points together, it is necessary to raise large crops, to effect a division of labor, and use labor-saving implements and machines, and to till no more land than can be done to the best advantage. That this is to be effected by a course different from that generally pursued, only require an exhibition of facts to prove.

It will perhaps be generally admitted, that much larger crops than are usually raised, may be obtained by taking the necessary pains. If the expense of raising the same quantity on a small piece of ground is no greater than raising it on a larger piece, the former would of course be the more profitable, for it would require less capital in land ; but if it is in reality found to be less expensive, then it becomes doubly profitable. The question arises, what are the relative expenses and profits of the two methods, and if the practice of raising

large crops is found to be most profitable, what is the amount of produce which we may reasonably expect from a given quantity of land. The best way to determine these points is to look at what has already been done, to examine the experiments which have been made in this kind of farming.

Numerous trials have proved, that at least one hundred bushels of corn may be expected from an acre with proper culture ; Earl Stinson's crop averaged this quantity for ten successive years ; and much larger crops have often been obtained. By the experiments of Gen. Barnum, he is confidently of opinion, that by the method he employed in cultivating the potatoe, from 800 to 1200 bushels may be reasonably expected. Satisfactory evidence exists that five tons of hay per acre have been obtained ; and no less than three tons should be calculated upon when a proper system of farming is adopted. Repeated experiments with ruta baga have shown that with good culture from 500 to 800 bushels may be obtained with certainty ; and from the statements of others, as well as from our own observations, we are convinced that from 1200 to 1500 bushels of mangel wurtzel may be produced with equal certainty. Now, if corn is worth seventy-five cents per bushel, potatoes twenty-five cents, hay eight dollars a ton, ruta baga twelve and one half cents a bushel for feeding stock, and two and a half tons of mangel wurtzel worth on an average one ton of hay as has been found by experiment ; then the product of twenty acres may be considered as follows :

5 acres of corn, 500 bushels,	\$375 00
8 acres of hay, 24 tons,	192 00
1 acre of potatoes, 100 bushels,	250 00
3 acres of ruta baga, 1800 bushels,	225 00
3 acres of mangel wurtzel, 4000 bushels, 40 bushels to a ton, 100 tons,	320 00

\$1362 00

The expenses of cultivating the land and securing the crops, judging from the experiments above alluded to, would be about as follows :

5 acres of corn, \$20 per acre,	100 00
1 acre of potatoes,	50 00
3 acres of ruta baga, \$20 per acre,	60 00
3 acres of mangel wurtzel, do.	60 00
8 acres of hay, cut and cured according to the best mode we have seen, and described heretofore in this paper,	16 00

\$286 00

Add to this the interest on the land, supposing the original price to have been 50 dollars an acre, and that 30 dollars an acre have been expended in draining, and manuring, and bringing it to its present fertile state, making 80 dollars an acre, the interest of which would be five dollars and sixty cents, or one hundred and twelve dollars, the sum will be 398 dollars total expenses ; deduct this from 1362, and the remainder is 964 dollars nett profit from twenty acres of land.

It is to be observed that we have by no means taken the largest crops as a guide to this calculation, but have endeavored to obtain a medium of what may reasonably be expected, and in some cases have put the amount even below this. And it is to be observed that nearly one half is occupied with meadow, which yields only 176 dollars nett profit. It will not need much penetration to perceive that the profits by this mode of farming are many times greater than by the common method.

If farmers would adopt the plan of raising as large crops as possible, which could be best effected by combining, properly, draining, liming and manuring, and ploughing in your crops, and by never omitting a judicious system of rotation, we are confident that profits as great, on an average, as the above, and in some instances much larger, may be obtained, where as good a soil is to be had as is found in a large part of western New York.

Now although, as before stated, large farms have decided advantages over small ones, yet it will be perceived that all the advantages of extensive farming may be derived from those of moderate size, in a far greater degree than is usually done from farms of five times their extent.

*From the Genesee Farmer.***Beet Sugar.**

There seems to be some little conflicting difference of opinion on the possibility of manufacturing beet sugar profitably by individuals or families,

among those whose attention has been drawn to the subject, and who profess to speak from experiment. For instance, Mr Sleigh, of Philadelphia, in a late communication to the U. S. Gazette of that city, says—"An establishment will not clear its expenses unless it be calculated to manufacture at least from two to five hundred pounds of sugar a day; so that the idea of individuals in this country manufacturing profitably for private consumption is preposterous; their sugar would stand them, including labor, a dollar a pound." This opinion Mr Sleigh says he has come to "after numerous experiments."

On the other hand Mr Le Ray de Chaumont, Mr Izard, and others intimately acquainted with the manufacture in France, assert that there can be no doubt of the practicability and profitableness of domestic or family manufacture, and that there are large quantities actually so manufactured in France. In addition to these statements, in the "Journal des Debats," of April 15, 1836, appears an article on this subject, in which it is stated, that four residents in the village of Wallers, department of the North, formed an association for making sugar, subscribing 50 francs each as capital. These men were able to make from 40 to 50 lbs. a day of sugar of a medium quality, a result surprising, considering their simple mode of conducting the process. They used curry combs to rasp the beet roots, used linen bags for expressing the juice, and the syrup thus obtained was boiled in pots on the blacksmith's fire. Several others are mentioned as having introduced the business on a small scale successfully, and the French editor intimates as his opinion, that the time is not far distant when every family in that country will make their own sugar, as they now do their preserves.

That some experience in the manufacture of beet sugar by companies and capitalists in this country must be acquired, before it can be introduced into families can readily be conceived, but as the processes become simplified, and our farmers become familiarized with them, and with the culture of the beet, we can see no reason why it cannot be as well made in families here as in France; and there is no reason to doubt but that it will. If with cooking pots and a blacksmith's fire six or seven dolls. worth of sugar were produced; there can surely be no obstacles that American perseverance and an improved apparatus will find insuperable.

W. G.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Apples for Swine.

MR TUCKER—I am a plain farmer, but one who takes and reads your excellent paper; not because I expect to carry out in practice all the valuable principles contained in it, but because there are plain familiar hints in it, on almost every subject connected with farming, which render it suitable to my small means, while a desire for further improvement is constantly awakened. In looking over its pages, I am occasionally struck with a decided triumph gained over long established prejudices and erroneous practice, by the spirit of modern inquiry; one instance of which is shown in the substitution of apples for an entire course of grain in fattening hogs. Since I have tried the experiment myself, and seen it fairly tried by others, and know that hogs will grow and fatten on apples, I have often asked myself how it happened that a course of feeding so obvious, where apples were plenty, should not have been adopted centuries before.

The early part of my life was spent in the land of steady habits, and though there was scarcely a year in which we, in common with thousand of other farmers, had not more apples than we know what to do with, and though pork has, ever since my remembrance, been a desideratum in that region, the idea of using apples for feeding pigs never seems to have been dreamed of. The story told of the farmer down east, who used raveled yarn for hoisting his swine when dressing them, I do not exactly credit, because I did not see it; but there is a man now living, who carried to market at a distance of more than 20 miles, at a single load, and in a common cart, 27 fattened hogs! This lot of hogs had been kept over the winter at an expenditure of two or three hundred bushels of potatoes and corn—had run in pasture through the summer—and in the fall been fed in the then most approved manner. Their weight when dressed

averaged about 130 lbs. each. Yet this man, who could send to market a load of skeletons, had thousands of bushels of apples in his extensive orchards, and during the fall kept one or two cider-mills in operation, making cider for a distillery, while not an apple was allowed his pigs, and they were as carefully excluded from the orchard as if the fruit would have poisoned the whole herd.

There are some new things that I like, not because they are new, but because they have proved to be better than the old; and among these are cast iron ploughs—steel barn and dung forks—threshing machines—horse rakes—and fattening hogs on apples.

PLoughPOINT.

American Mechanics, and Democracy

Perhaps there is no part of a population so valuable to the community as the mechanic who thinks and acts for himself. We are sure of this fact, and have always been surprised that a class of our citizens so valuable to the community, and so necessary to the support of the country, should be so indifferent to themselves and their country.

Old Ben Franklin was one of the wisest, shrewdest and greatest mechanics of the day. His "Poor Richard" will make any poor man rich. What is the secret of his success?—many a mechanic may ask. Ah! that is the thing. When we find out this secret, we can all be Franklins, and we can all be rich.

We have often studied the character of this great man, from the time he was sticking types in Boston, to the time when he was wandering through the streets of Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under his arm, or sat with kings or queens in Paris, or brought down the lightning from heaven by his kite. The secret of his success, we have thought in part was *industry*, which very many have—*frugality*, a virtue many also have, but above all, he THOUGHT and ACTED for himself. His HEAD belonged to himself. He was no man's man, but he was Ben Franklin's man. He wore no collar. When he acted with a party, he so acted because he thought it was right.

'But,' says some one, 'you say industry and frugality are common virtues with mechanics. Why are not all mechanics rich?' The reason is, that there are very many who will not think for themselves. In an affair of business, for example instead of sitting down and making their own calculations, they trust others to sit down and calculate for them. Instead of employing their leisure hours in studying out for themselves, and reading for themselves how the world is going, they sit down and listen to others, and take their say, so that is right, and that is wrong.

It is vain to disguise that this world is divided into men of two extremes of thinking, with very many men of many minds, forming links between these two extremes. Men who for popularity's sake call themselves democrats, as Robespierre did in France, when he was cutting off people's heads, by the regiment, till the very streets of Paris were clogged with human gore—such men we say, tell us, that what is called democracy, represents one of these classes which they call the *People's Friends*, and whigism, alias federalism, alias aristocracy, the other class, the *enemies of the People*. Now a mechanic who has eyes and ears, will not take this upon trust, but will do as old Ben Franklin did, and demand, *is this so?* Well is it so? Let us discuss this question, and think for ourselves as we go.

Generally speaking, a very rich man's son is likely to be less of an aristocrat than a poor man suddenly made rich and prosperous.—The reason is, that the rich man's son is accustomed to wealth, and thinks nothing of it, whereas the poor man suddenly made a rich man, often has his head turned and made dizzy by the very dazzle of his wealth. He can't stand his prosperity, perhaps. Accustomed, for example, for all his life to sleep on a log of a bedstead, or to jog off miles on foot, the moment he gets rich, perhaps he out dazzles the greatest dazlers, and ottomans alone are good enough for his seat,—the carpets of Turkey for him to walk upon, while he sports his equipage out of doors, his servants and his livery, and astonishes the beholders with his magnificence and state. Now, Ben Franklin in this case would ask, which is the aristocrat—the rich man's son, or the poor man's son made rich.

Again, Ben Franklin judged men by their acts, and not by their professions. If he had been call-

ed upon to ask, which of two candidates was the democratic candidate, and which was the friend of the people, he would not have looked to the professions of either, but to the *acts* of both. If by democracy is meant love of our fellow men, he would have asked which had shown the greatest forgetfulness of self, and which had done the most for their fellow men? Which in his manners, in his conduct and his life exhibited the greatest regard for the people, and the people's interests? Old Ben Franklin would never have believed that a man was a democrat, because some one said "I told you so," but he would have opened his eyes to see, and his ears to hear.

The great obstacle in the way of the advancement of the poor, and of the workingmen of this country, is that they do not always think for themselves, and that they too often suffer others to think for them. But let them remember, that the moment they suffer another man to think for them, that very moment they cease to belong to themselves, and belong to him to whom they have entrusted their thinking powers. For what else has God given us our eyes and our ears but to see and to hear for ourselves? If we trust these eyes and these ears to others, we are slaves, white though we be, and if some Southern Planters do not own our bodies, some Northern Demagogues own more, our bodies and our souls. Above all then, *Think for yourselves—ACT FOR YOURSELVES*. Wear no man's collar—be no man's and no party's dog. If others choose to bark, and to howl, when leaders pinch them, and tell them so to do, be independent, as the Deity who made you, and think and act for yourself. Newspapers may talk of party allegiance, party collars, 'the usages of party,' 'regular nominations,' and all that regnaroole of party, but an independent man will think and act as he pleases.—*N. Y. Express.*

Power of Education.

A. was born in the county of —. His parents were wealthy, intelligent and honest. His father early formed the purpose of making him a great man. He bought him a poney, and mounted him booted and spurred, to ride when and where other boys walked. A. soon betrayed a supercilious turn of mind, for which he was neither corrected nor reproved. Before he was sixteen he was often absent to a late hour, and was not required to give an account of himself. At an early age he married a lovely girl. Soon her heart began to break. A. became openly abandoned, was unkind to his wife, threatened the life of his father, was imprisoned, obtained a release, became a swindler, committed larceny, and is now serving his time as a convict in a penitentiary.

B. was born of poor, but industrious, honest and pious parents. From early infancy he was taught to honor his father and mother, and to regard all deception and falsehood and profanity as dreadful. He was early taught to labor with his hands, to endure hardships, patiently to bear losses and privations, to read the Bible, to reverence the Sabbath, and house and people of God. In an obscure neighborhood, on a small plot of land, he spent all his boyhood, not knowing though unknown. His parents, though poor, had a few good books. None others were allowed a place on their matle. B. read these attentively and often. His love of knowledge was cultivated by his parents, until at last his desires for a more liberal education became irrepressible. He requested his parents to hear his story. He told them his plans, and they consented to his making the effort, though they could give him no assistance except by their most fervent prayers. Each of them blessed him in the name of the Lord, and said, God speed you my son. In ten years he had procured a liberal and thorough education, and had fitted himself for usefulness in one of the liberal professions; and in ten years more he rose to such eminence that he was brought out from his retirement and placed in one of the most important and conspicuous stations in our country, useful in the body politic, in the church, a friend of the poor, and the joy of a large and affectionate family. He is still affable and easy of access as when he was a poor boy. He still cherishes the fondest veneration for his parents. In a recent sickness, when enduring great pain he expressed a firm and joyful confidence in the divine Redeemer. Behold the difference which Education makes.—*Plumer.*

Breadstuff.

About eight or ten years since, if we mistake not, many cargoes of wheat were shipped from the Kennebec, for other markets—at about the same time merchants and mechanics in this city received in payment for goods, large quantities of wheat and other grain—and only six years since, one firm here sold to a Boston man over 50 barrels of white beans at less than one dollar a bushel. About the same time a trader in the interior of this county had on hand nearly ten thousand bushels of wheat and other grain, raised in this county. We say nothing now of the difference in the prices between the time of which we are speaking, and the present, but the immense quantities of flour and grain that have been imported here within the last few years, and the fact that for the last month or two, several hundred barrels of flour have been brought through the woods from Quebec to supply our lumbermen, and is now selling in the interior towns north-west of us, it becomes a question of some importance whether all this change results from the increased attention given to the lumbering business in this section, or whether we have actually raised less grain in proportion within the last ten years, than formerly. We are not in possession of facts sufficient to settle this question satisfactorily to our own mind, and would respectfully call on our friends to assist us in getting at a correct result.

If it be true, that farming has been abandoned, or neglected, for the lumbering business, as being more profitable, when the *stumpage* on timber was at a low rate, and grain at a low rate also—it may be well to inquire whether the reasons which then existed have not in fact been overcome or changed, and whether the fact that farming paid but a small profit when corn was only sixty cents a bushel, beans seventy-five cents, and wheat five shillings, has not changed also—when these articles bring more than double their former prices. If as many farmers in proportion to the rest of the community are as diligent and successfully engaged in raising grain as formerly, at the increased prices, they are doing a fair business; but if they are lumbering at a nominal profit, and paying it away for imported grain, it is time they should know it.

We shall not now attempt to decide these points, but should be glad to have some of our long-headed readers furnish us their views on the subject.—*Mechanic & Farmer.*

Yankee Ingenuity.

The whole world must, ere long, acknowledge the superiority of Yankee ingenuity, and already many portions of it have tacitly made the admission, by the employment of American mechanics in the superintendence of various kinds of mechanical business. Gen. Tallmadge, in a letter from St. Petersburg, remarks that the foreman of the principal machine factory at Manchester, (Eng.) is an American, from Providence; and the principal manufacturer employed by the King of Prussia, is a native of Baltimore. Henry Eckford was for a long time the master ship-builder for the Sultan of Turkey; and we saw stated a few days since, that several elegant buggies have been exported, per order, to England from Newark, N. J. Two inventions which are considered by the English as the greatest improvements of the age, are the fruits of Yankee ingenuity—the machine for making the weaver's reed, invented by J. A. Wilkinson, of R. I., and the "self regulator" to the power-loom, invented by A. Stone, of the same state. But in point of ingenuity, we believe nothing can exceed the stock machine invented by Gen. Harvey, of this village, and now in successful operation in the manufacture of stock frames. Added to this, his machine to manufacture screws; his coining apparatus, and various others of minor importance, exhibit mechanical skill of the highest order. Whenever our ingenuity and enterprise extend into foreign countries, an evidence and conviction of our greatness goes with them; and the non-recoiling rifle of young Cochran, made Mahmoud of Turkey exclaim, "If American boys can do this, what cannot their men do!"—*Poughkeepsie Tel.*

Indian Bread.

We recently partook of some most excellent Indian corn bread baked in large loaves, and the following method of making it was given.

After the meal is prepared, pour some boiling water on it till it is wet. Put in six steamed sweet

apples to a loaf, a little yeast, milk, and enough cornell or middlings to render it capable of being kneaded. Let it rise, and then bake it three hours at least.—*Gen. Far.*

Summary.

LEGISLATURE. The session of the Legislature was to commence on the 4th. Owing to the storm however, there was not a quorum present. On Friday, (6th,) a quorum being present, the House proceeded to organize by choosing Charles Waterhouse, Esq. Clerk, and Hannibal Hamlin, Esq. Speaker. The Senate also organized by choosing J. C. Talbot, Esq. President, and Wm. Trafton, Esq. Secretary.

• Many of the members had not arrived on Monday last, and but little business transacted.

United States Calender.—Jan. 1, 1837.

President, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. Vice President, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York. Secretary of State, John Forsyth, of Georgia. Sec'y of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury of New-Hampshire.

Sec'y of War, (ad. int.) Benjamin F. Butler of New-York.

Sec'y of the Navy, Mahlon Dickerson, New-Jersey. Postmaster General, Amos Kendall, Kentucky. Attorney General, Benjamin F. Butler, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, ROGER B. TANEY, Baltimore, Md. Associates, Joseph Story, Cambridge, Mass.

Smith Thompson, New-York, N. Y.

John M'Lean, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry Baldwin, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga.

Philip P. Barbour, Gordonsville, Va.

[A new Administration of the General Government will commence on the 4th of March ensuing—Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, President, Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, (doubtless, though not yet elected) Vice President. Its further constitution we are of course unable yet to announce; but it seems to be generally agreed that Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia will be (or has been) tendered the post of Secretary of State, and that Messrs. Woodbury and Kendall will be invited to retain their present stations.]

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

	Salary.
Maine, Robert P. Dunlap,	\$1,500
New-Hampshire, Isaac Hill,	1,000
Vermont,* Samuel H. Jenison,*	750
Massachusetts,* Edward Everett,*	3,666 2-3
Rhode Island, John Brown Francis,	400
Connecticut, Henry W. Edwards,	1,100
New-York, William L. Marcy,	4,000
New-Jersey,* Philemon Dickerson,	2,000
Pennsylvania, Joseph Ritner,*	4,000
Delaware,* Cornelius P. Comegys,*	1,333 1-3
Maryland,* Thomas W. Veazey,*	2,666 2-3
Virginia, Windham Robertson,* (Acting)	3,333 1-3
North Carolina, Edward B. Dudley,*	2,000
South Carolina,* Pierce M. Butler,*	5,500
Georgia,* William Schley,	3,000
Alabama, Clement C. Clay,	2,000
Mississippi, Charles Lynch,*	2,500
Louisiana, Edward D. White,*	7,500
Tennessee,* Newton Cannon,*	2,000
Kentucky,* James Clark,*	2,500
Ohio,* Joseph Vance,*	1,200
Indiana,* Noah Noble,*	1,000
Illinois, Joseph Duncan,*	1,000
Missouri, Lilburn W. Boggs,	1,500
Arkansas, James S. Conway.	

NOT YET ADMITTED.

Michigan, Stevens T. Mason.

TERRITORIES.

Florida, Richard K. Call.

Wisconsin, Henry Dodge.

*Opposed to the election of Mr Van Buren to the Presidency: Eleven of the twenty-five States which compose the Union; with fifteen of the twenty-five Governors.

REIGNING MONARCHS OF EUROPE.

	Age.	Crowned.
England, William IV.	71	1830
France, Louis Philippe I.	63	1830

Austria, Ferdinand I.	65	1835
Prussia, Ferdinand William III.	66	1797
Russia, Nicholas I.	40	1825
Sweden and Norway, Charles XVI. (Bernadotte.)	72	1818
Denmark, Frederick VI.	68	1808
Holland, William I.	64	1815
Belgium, Leopold I.	46	1831
Bavaria, Louis I.	50	1835
Saxony, Frederick I.	39	1836
Spain, Isabella II. (or Carlos V.)	6	1833
Portugal, Maria II.	17	1826
Wurtemburg, William,	55	1816
Sardinia, Charles Albert,	38	1831
Two Sicilies, Ferdinand II.	27	1830
States of the Church, Gregory XVI. (Pope)	71	1831
Turkey, Mahmoud II.	51	1808
Greece, Otho.	21	1833

[*New-Yorker.*]

The Dead of 1836.

Since the opening of the past year, our country has lost the following from her long roll of illustrious citizens: Feb. 6, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Gen. Edward King, for many years an eminent Member of the Legislature of that State, and Speaker; March 6, at the storming of Bexar in Texas, Col. David Crockett, long a noted and eccentric Member of Congress; March 22, at Chester, N. H. John Bell, Member of Congress from and subsequently Governor of that State; March 7, at New-Haven, Conn. William Bristol, U. S. District Judge since 1826; April 21, in Lincoln Co., N. C. Hutchins G. Burton, late Governor of that State, and formerly M. C.; March 19, in this city. Samuel A. Talcott, formerly Attorney General of the State of New-York; Jan. 7, at Philadelphia, Robert Vaux, a distinguished philanthropist of the Society of Friends; Jan. 24, at Philadelphia, Robert Waln, an eminent merchant, formerly M. C.; May 23, at Redhook, N. Y. Edward Livingston, a celebrated Jurist and statesman—successfully Member of Congress from this city, District Attorney, Representative and Senator from Louisiana, Secretary of State, and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to France. At Philadelphia, May 1, Richard J. Manning, M. C. from South Carolina, and once Governor of that State. April 24, at Philadelphia William Rawle, a distinguished lawyer and commentator on the Constitution.

At Montpelier, Va. June 28, JAMES MADISON, fourth President of the United States, (from 1809 to 1817.) He distinguished himself in the early stages of our Revolutionary contest in the General Assembly of Virginia, passing thence to the Continental Congress, in which he remained till 1784. He was the last survivor of the framers of our Federal Constitution, and took a leading part in the Convention in favor of its adoption. He was Secretary of State throughout the whole period of Jefferson's Administration. He was remarkable for a placid and philosophic temperament, and in private life was universally esteemed and beloved.

In Philadelphia, July 17, Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, and for many years senior and presiding Bishop of that Church in the United States. July 9, at Greenland, N. H. John F. Parrot, U. S. Senator from 1819 to 1825. July 9, at Little Rock, Arkansas, David Dickson, Member of the present Congress from Mississippi; in Georgia Gen. John Coffee, Member of the present Congress from that State; Oct. 10, at Elkton, Md. Robert H. Goldsborough, U. S. Senator. Dec. 1, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Geo. L. Kimball, M. C. from Indiana; his death was caused by injuries received from the bursting of the boiler of a steamboat in which he was travelling toward Washington. On Staten Island near this city, in Oct. AARON BURR, formerly Vice President of the United States. Dec. 3, in this city, Jacob Morton, Major General of the State Artillery, probably the oldest military officer in the country. *Ib.*

Serious Calamity.—The dwelling house of Mr Wm. McLellan of Gorham, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with the contents of the cellar and chambers, and much of the furniture. The fire originated, as is supposed, from a box of ashes placed in an adjoining shed. The stock of provisions laid in for winter were all consumed—and what adds to the calamity, is that Mr McLellan and wife are far advanced in life, he having been

a soldier of the revolution ;—and furthermore, the policy of insurance, which has been on the house for a number of years, had expired only a day or two before. The house stood upon a by-road, about a mile from any neighborhood : and on that account, only five persons heard the alarm, and came to render assistance.

Distressing—Loss of a Whaler's Boat's Crew.—We learn, by the arrival of ship Brandt at this port, of the loss in the Mozambique channel, in the month of June or July last, of Capt. Howland of Dartmouth, master of Lalla Rookh, and Geo. Howland, 3d mate, and a boat's crew belonging to said ship. The mate (Wm. C. Swain) and second mate were absent chasing whales, for several hours, and on returning on board the ship, learnt from the ship keeper that whales coming up near the ship soon after their leaving, Capt. Howland lowered his boat and fastened to a sperm whale, which was the last that was seen either of the unfortunate captain or boat's crew.—*New-Bedford Mer.*

An unfeeling wretch.—A young woman, Ann Meline, residing at No. 264, William street, was brought to the police for having set fire to the clothes of her mother with the intention of destroying her, and it was with great trouble that the flames, which had already enveloped the mother, could be got under by the exertions of an occupant of the same house, who was resisted in his efforts by the unnatural daughter. The mother was carried to the Hospital dangerous burnt.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

Daring Mail Coach Robbery.—On the morning of the 22d ult., a trunk, containing a large sum of money, was cut from the Richmond Lynchburg mail stage, about ten miles from Richmond. The trunk contained \$120,000 in bank notes, of which \$50,000 belonged to the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and 70,000 to the Bank of Virginia. A reward of \$5000 has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers, and the recovery of the money.

A Good One.—There is a society in New York called the privileged Fuel Society—a queer name, but the object is queerer. In the Star is a notice of its meeting, in which the single of both sexes are particularly invited to attend, to become its members, and to agree upon measures to be adopted best suited to promote the happiness of all in possessing those necessary good things, fuel, and suitable companions for life. What an ingenious device ! Who ever thought of getting married to save fuel ?—yet there is philosophy in it. Married men sleep warmer these cold nights, than bachelors who are obliged to fold themselves up to make one extremity the bedfellow of the other.

Most Melancholy.—“ We saw, (says the Dedham Patriot of Thursday) a small boy in Roxbury, the other day, on his way to the Institution in Boston, who was totally blind. His case was singularly distressing. A year ago, he was a bright, playful lad, with sharp black eyes; he took the whooping cough and soon after caught a violent cold, which brought on a cough of a most serious character. He strained himself so much by coughing that his eyes actually started from their sockets, and hung down on his cheeks ! The physician who attended him in attempting to restore them to their place unfortunately severed the cords by which they were held in the sockets, and they both dropped out ! His eyes are now sealed in eternal night, and the unfortunate lad will be compelled to grope his way through life without even the hope of relief to cheer him.”

A Reprieve.—A man named Ira Apotes who was to have been executed a few days since in Steuben County, for the murder of his father-in-law, has been reprieved by the Governor, and his execution postponed to the 10th day of January. A few hours before the reprieve was communicated to Apotes, he confessed his guilt and gave the particulars of the murder. When the Governor's letter was read to him, he burst into tears and cried like a child. Grieved, we suppose, that he had been so premature in his confession.—*N. Y. Tran.*

At Baltimore wheat has declined in consequence of the expected arrival of about a hundred thousand bushels on the way from Europe.

Marriages.

In this town, on Saturday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. Ezra Whitman, Jr. to Miss Hannah Sinclair.

In Augusta, Capt. Dickerson Lewis to Miss Julia Ann Cole, both of Hallowell. Col. Alfred Redington to Miss Elizabeth Williams.

In Hallowell, Mr. Daniel Burns to Miss Deborah Titcomb.

In Bethel, Mr. Walter Mason, Jr. to Miss Charlotte Kimball.

Deaths.

In Augusta, at the alms house, Mrs. Lydia Doyen, aged 36, wife of John Doyen, and step mother of Dorcas Doyen, who was murdered in New York by young Robinson where she went by the name of Ellen Jewett.

In Brunswick, Mrs. Hodgkins, wife of Mr. Wm. Hodgkins. Lydia, daughter of Mr. Eben'r White, aged 4 years and 5 months.

In Paris, Miss Lucinda Dean, aged about 14.

In Palermo, Mr. Jacob Worthing, aged 71.

In Norway, Maj. Elijah Hall, aged 69, of a cancer in the mouth.

In Falmouth, Mrs. Achsa, wife of James A. Merrill, and daughter of Mr. Walter Libby of Durham, aged 35.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At Market 295 Beef Cattle, (including about 60 unsold last week) and 550 Sheep.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—An advance has been realized, and we advance our quotations to correspond, viz. A few yoke extra at \$7.00; first quality at 6.50 a 6.75; second quality at 5.75 a 6.25; third quality at 4.50 a 5.50.

Sheep—Very fair prices were realized. Lots were taken at \$3.00, 3.25, 4.50, 5.25, and a few very fine 6.00.

Swine—None at market worth reporting.

How Goods may be Bought for Cash at Winthrop Village !!!

Prime Trinidad Molasses 45 cents a gallon; Prime Souchong Tea 32 cents lb.; Coffee, best, 14 cents lb.; Alspice, Pepper and Ginger 12 1-2 cents lb.; Brown Sugar, good, 9 lbs. and very nice, 8 lbs. for the dollar; Salaeratus 10 cents; Raisins from 8 to 12 cents lb.; best fig Tobacco 20 cts. lb.

4-4 Merinos 25 to 32 cents, and 6-4 do. from 56 to \$1 per yard; Calicoes from 10 to 32 cents; 6-4 White Cambries 25, 27 and 42 cents per yard; bleached Shirting 12 1-2 cents, and Sheetings equally low. Also, Ginghams, Muslins, Laces, India Rubber Aprons, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Lyon Skins, Petershams, Cassimeres and Buckskins a variety and some very nice; Broadcloths; Satinetts, &c. &c. China, Crockery and Glass Ware; Hair, Fur Seal, Nutra, Muskrat and Cloth Caps; Fur Capes; Fur Seal and a variety of other kinds of Fur for Collars.

The above and a great variety of other articles, the value of which cannot be judged of by prices on paper, are now offered by the subscriber for cash, other good pay, or approved credit, at such a reduction from his former low prices as he thinks must make it an object for all within a convenient distance wishing to buy to call and do it.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

Winthrop, January 1, 1837.

Selling Cheap for Cash,

Buffaloe Robes—Fur Caps—Boy's Hair Seal do Ladies' Black Silk Plush Bonnets—Drab do. newest fashion—Plain Castor Hats—Brush do.—Drab Otter and Beaver do.—All other kind of Hats usually worn in the country, at wholesale or retail for cash or credit as may suit purchasers.

ALSO, TO LET OR SELL, the well known Tavern Stand in Winthrop Village, now kept by Dr. E. C. MILLIKEN as a Temperance Tavern.—Possession given 8th of April next. Terms made known by application to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARR.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1836.

Agricultural Notice.

Persons appointed by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society to examine the claims of competitors for premiums on Crops and award premiums thereon, are requested to meet at the SCHOOL HOUSE in Winthrop Village, on SATURDAY the 21st day of January inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of attending to the duties of that office.—Competitors will attend to establish their claims.

N. FOSTER, Chairman of Standing Committee on Agriculture.

Extra Chance for Good Bargains.

The subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business in the spring, will sell his Stock of Goods, for Cash, at reduced prices, lower than they can be bought in town, consisting in part as follows:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, (colors and prices to suit purchasers,) Camblets, Padding and Duck, Prime assortment of 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, Good assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams and Furniture, Colored Cambrie, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirting; Fur Caps, Collars and Capes; Good assortment of Silks and Laces; Ribbons, in abundance; Bombazine; White Cambrie and Muslins; Highland, Raw-Silk and Merino Shawls; Thibet and Fancy Silk Hdks.; Bandan and Flag Silk do.; Good Assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Irish Linen; Silk and Cotton Velvet; Silk, Woolen and Valentia Vesting; Cotton Yarn and Wicking, Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Flannels.

Three Hundred Rolls Paper Hangings and Bordering—various quality, and prices; Kid Shoes; Whips and Lashes; Umbrellas; Looking Glasses; Plain and Wrought Combs; Floor Brushes; Corn Brooms; Good assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware; Shovels and Manure Forks; Good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Hyson and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco, Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; Prime Winter Oil; Boston, and Dupont's Eagle Powder, in Canisters; Shot; Salaeratus, Spices, &c. &c. &c.

He would just say, to those indebted to him, by Note or Account, which has been of a longer standing than six months, that it will be expected of them that they will call, and adjust the same forthwith.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop, January 2, 1837.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, January 1, 1837.

Wm. H. Bearce	Benj. King
James M. Brackett	Gideon Lambert
Daniel Coy	Andrew L. Lowell
Cyrus Chipman	Mercy Lancaster
Levi Chandler	S. Morton
Sam'l Chandler	John Maxwell (2)
Sarah L. Curtis	Selvira Merrill
Mary E. Cochren	Richard Persons
Sarah Currier	Sarah B. Perkins
Lydia Cushing	Capt. Nath'l Perkins
J. Curtis	Ch's Pinkham (2)
Sally Cokerens	William Stone
Amos Downing	Israel Stafford
Susan W. Emory	Jirah Swift
Alven Fitch	John Stone Esq.
Levina Foster	Lorenzo Stevens
Urania Gibson	Cephus Thomas
Emily Harris	Mary Taylor
Elizabeth Heselton	Horace P. Taylor
Elijah Jacobs	Rev. D. D. Tappan (2)
Fanny Joy (2)	Steph. Waugh
John S. Jackson	Israel L. Warren
Samuel Johnson	Lydia Webb
Daniel Johnson	Frederick Weeks
William Johnson	John Young (Hatter)
E. M. Kimball	

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

Notice.

All who are indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle before the 10th of February next and avoid cost; for after that date, if any are neglectful, they will be obliged to settle with an attorney.

C. KNAPP.

N. B. Dr. T. L. MEGQUIER who occupies my late residence, will attend (at present) to the settlement of my demands.

C. KNAPP.

Winthrop, Dec. 20, 1836.

Poetry.**A Solemn Address of the Dying Year, (1836,) to the Patrons of the Maine Farmer.**

Farewell, Time plumes his busy wing again—
Oblivion calls me to her dark abode—
I haste away to her forgetful realm
To lose myself with years before the flood.

Farewell! farewell, and yet before we part
Tis meet to call to view the scenes pass'd by—
To bring to mind by mem'ry's secret art,
Each hour of bitter grief, or pleasing joy.

Tho' short the time since first I woke to light,
And look'd on mortal life in all its charms,
I've seen full many an hour with pleasure bright—
Full many days of sadness and alarm.

And Oh! 'tis strange to see how mortal men
Will cling to this their worthless 'biding place,
To see them toil, a little pelf to gain,
Of this vain world, a little larger space.

What is it, mortals, that ye hope to do,
If by your arts, and toil, ye gain the world?
Think ye that this vain stuff will bear ye thro'
The scenes which coming time must yet unfold?

Think ye that stores, which moths' devouring teeth
Will soon, with little effort, all destroy,
Can shield one soul from the embrace of death,
Or make your days glide on without alloy?

I've looked on all, in low or high degree,
I've seen mankind in every form and guise—
The bloated sot—the crouching slave—the free—
The lordlings in their pride—the good—the wise.

And what does't all amount to, but to this?
Man's but a bubble on the wave of time—
A mote as 'twere—an insect in the rays
Of yon all glorious sun in his decline.

They dance a moment on the unstable stream—
They shine and burst—and what of them is left?
A thing that was—the visions of a dream—
A little dust—of form and shape bereft.

I've seen the miser gazing on his gold—
I've seen gay childhood with his top and ball—
I've seen Ambition with his name enrolled
High on the lists of fame, above them all.

I've seen the Mother doating o'er her child—
The Merchant tossing on the briny wave—
The Indian reigning in the forest wild—
The warrior, flatter'd with the name of "brave."

Alas 'twas vain delusion all—Death came—
The Gold took wing, and quickly fled away—
Childhood's vain toys—Ambition's vaunted name—
The mother's darling—all scarce lived a day,

The merchant's wealth is in the Ocean's cave—
The red man and his haunts no more are found—
The warrior too, hath found a bloody grave—
'Tis vain delusion all—an empty sound.

Oh, I could tales of bitter grief relate
Of those who seem made up of naught but joy,
But who in secret, curse their cruel fate,
And wish that they this world did never know.

And I could tell how hollow friendship is;
How scarce on earth true honesty is found—
How some suppose that "ignorance is bliss;"
How some religionists with sin abound.

How some will smile, and smile, and villains be;
And some, Iscariot-like, their friends betray;
And some, most Saint-like, with Hypocrisy,
Pretend to lead the blind from Error's way.

But I must haste—another year rolls on,
Yet e'er I go—These rules I'd leave behind:
Let not your passions blindly lead you on,
But justly deal with all—to all be kind.

Unspotted from the world, be sure you keep;
The Orphan's tear—the widow's grief assuage;
Do good to all.—Then surely shall you reap,
The rich reward above—God's heritage.

Nor is this all,—a weighty thing remains;
The Printer's Bill, you never should neglect;
The CARRIER too—O pray reward the pains,
The live long year, he's taken for your sake.

O pay him well—for faithful has he been,
Each Friday morn, to bring you all the news,
Blow high, blow low, in sunshine or in rain.
A Paltry SHILLING, sure you can't refuse?

Farewell, Time plumes his busy wing again—
Oblivion calls me to her dark abode—
I haste away to her forgetful realm,
To lose myself with years before the flood.

CAUTION!**Beware of Counterfeits!!**

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Drug-gists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,
General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine. Davis & Chadbourne, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr., Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Seco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Riple; James Fillebrown Jr., Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co., Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Root, Gardiner; W. & H. Steaens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope.

Hallowell, Noaember 3d, 1836.

Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to secure a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836. 3m47.

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also Grates, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836. 34tf.

COMFORTABLE AND ECONOMICAL Cooking Stoves.

The subscriber has for sale at his Store in Winthrop village, a great variety of Cooking Stoves of the most approved patterns—among which are—Moore's 2 sizes, Improved Rotary 3 sizes, (the use of which is its best recommendation,) Stewart's Premium, a beautiful pattern, 2 sizes—Spaulding's Rising Grate—Conical and Abbot's. Also, Conant's Patent Cook (adapted for burning long wood and particularly well designed for large kitchens, 2 sizes—James' and Gothic Cooks, 6 sizes. Also, the Improved Premium and Prophecy Cooking Stoves—Franklin and Close Stoves—Sheet Zinc, &c. &c.

ALSO "ON HAND,"

An extensive variety of Sweeds O. S. and Eng. Iron—Plates—Shapes—Horse and Ox Nail Rods—Chain Iron from 1-4 to 1-2 inch—Cast Steel, tempered particularly for axes. Also, the common and extra cast German and Sweeds Steel.

Real Turks Island and Liverpool Salt.

100 bushels of prime Flat CORN.

Also, as usual, an assortment of Fancy, Staple and Hard Ware Goods—Hollow Ware, a prime assortment.

All the above, and many other kinds of Goods not mentioned, are offered low, and very many a little cheaper than ever.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

Wintrop, Dec. 20, 1836.

Notice.

The subscriber would inform the public that he will keep at his farm this winter the old Bedford BOAR which took the first premium at Winthrop in 1835. The subscriber believes it may be safely asserted that said Boar is not excelled in valuable properties by any other in the County. He is from the celebrated stock sent over to this country as a present to Gen. Washington by the Duke of Bedford, and subsequently kept and recommended by Dr. Fisk and Gov. Lincoln of Worcester, Mass.

The progeny of this animal has been highly approved by all who have seen them, and the specimens shown at the late Show at Winthrop by the subscriber, and by Sanford Howard of Augusta, attracted the favorable notice of the Committee on Swine, and of the spectators in general.

JOSEPH W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 12th mo. 9th, 1836.

Notice.

The subscriber is now prepared to attend punctually to the branches of Horse and Ox Shoeing.—He has half a dozen first rate Sleighs, new model for sale low for cash or approved credit.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, Nov. 30, 1836.